1		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
2		SAMUEL L. DOZIER
3		ON BEHALF OF
4		CAROLINA GAS TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
5		F/K/A SOUTH CAROLINA PIPELINE CORPORATION
6		DOCKET NO. 2007-6-G
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8	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND POSITION.
9	A.	I am Sam Dozier, Vice President, Commercial & Field Operations for
10		Carolina Gas Transmission Corporation ("CGTC"), formerly known as South
11		Carolina Pipeline Corporation ("SCPC" or "Company"). While SCPC is now
12		known as CGTC, in this testimony I will generally refer to SCPC because that was
13		the operating entity for the period under review in this proceeding.
14	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATION, BACKGROUND AND
15		BUSINESS EXPERIENCE.
16	A.	I am a native of Marion County, South Carolina and graduated from
17		Clemson University with a degree in Mechanical Engineering. I have a Master of
18		Business Administration degree from the University of South Carolina. Over the
19		years, I have served in a number of positions at SCANA Corporation ("SCANA").
20		Most recently, I served as SCPC's Vice President for Customer Service and
21		Market Development. I held this position for ten years until January 2006 when I
22		was named Vice President, Commercial & Field Operations for SCPC.

Q. WHAT WERE YOUR DUTIES WITH SCPC DURING THE REVIEW PERIOD?

As Vice President, Commercial & Field Operations for SCPC, my responsibilities included the day-to-day management of SCPC's relationships with its customers and the marketing of new capacity on SCPC's system. My other corporate duties included oversight of certain operations at SCPC. Specifically, I was in charge of the Company's construction projects, right-of-way acquisition and maintenance, engineering, and environmental compliance.

9 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY.

A.

This testimony explains how SCPC capably and reliably met its service requirements at prudently incurred costs under its Purchased Gas Adjustment ("PGA") and Gas Purchasing Policies for the period of January 1, 2006 through October 31, 2006. At the outset of my testimony, I provide a brief overview of SCPC's system from an operating standpoint and explain the principal facilities that comprised the system, discussing the capacity of the system to serve SCPC's customers. Next, I discuss SCPC's customers, rates and contracts. Concluding my testimony, I provide the Commission with an update on the completed merger between SCPC and SCG Pipeline, Inc. ("SCG"), which resulted in the formation of CGTC, an interstate transportation pipeline.

1 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE SCPC'S SYSTEM FROM AN OPERATIONS 2 STANDPOINT.

A.

SCPC operated a high-pressure, intrastate natural gas system consisting of approximately 1,449 miles of transmission pipeline, which provided natural gas, either directly or indirectly to 40 of South Carolina's 46 counties. The Company received gas from the interstate pipelines operated by Southern Natural Gas Company ("Southern") and Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation ("Transco"). SCPC was Southern's largest customer downstream of Atlanta. SCPC's principal receipt point from the Southern system was at Aiken and its principal receipt point from Transco was at Grover.

In addition to Southern and Transco, SCPC also had the ability to receive gas from a third interstate pipeline, namely SCG. SCPC received gas from SCG on an interruptible basis through a receipt point in Jasper County.

14 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMPRESSION FACILITIES SCPC 15 OPERATED.

A. SCPC operated compressor stations at Aiken Southern, Grover, and Camden. These compressor stations used gas-powered turbines to move gas into and through SCPC's system and to raise the pressure of gas within the Company's lines. Located on these sites are a total of twenty-four (24) 1,050 horsepower compressors. These compressors allowed the Company to increase the throughput of the system, to control the pressure on the system, and to control the amount of

gas stored in the system through a concept called "line pack."

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Through the Aiken Southern station, SCPC could use the compression capability to whichever route had the greatest need – south to Charleston, east to Columbia, northeast to Bethune, or to the Clinton-Newberry service area. This capability provided SCPC with great flexibility and operational control characteristics.

Q. WHAT LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS ("LNG") FACILITIES DID SCPC OPERATE?

SCPC operated LNG facilities at Bushy Park, South Carolina, near North Charleston, and at Salley, located in western Orangeburg County. These facilities allowed SCPC to store natural gas in a liquid form and inject vaporized gas into SCPC's system when needed. The LNG facilities were used primarily to meet peak demands on the system and as a backup supply of gas in emergency situations.

As Mr. Wingo will testify in greater detail, SCPC's management analyzed and considered the supply and interstate capacity aspects of its business on an ongoing basis in order to provide safe, reliable, and economical natural gas service to South Carolina. Variables related to the growth of our State and the demand on SCPC's system were carefully balanced with corresponding supply and capacity needs.

Q. WHAT WERE THE CAPACITIES OF THE LNG FACILITIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW?

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A. The Bushy Park facility had the capability of converting natural gas into a liquid, a process known as liquefaction. It could store up to 980,000 Mcf (thousand cubic feet) of LNG. The Salley facility had the capability of storing up to 900,000 Mcf of trucked-in LNG.

Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE CUSTOMERS THAT SCPC SERVED DURING THE REVIEW PERIOD.

SCPC served two distinct classes of customers:

Sale for Resale Customers. SCPC's sale for resale customers were investor owned or governmentally owned gas distribution systems which resold gas to residential, commercial and industrial customers in their service areas. SCE&G's local gas distribution system was the largest member of this group of customers. In addition, SCPC served 10 publicly owned sale for resale customers, including the York, Chester and Lancaster Natural Gas Authorities (which together comprise the Patriots Energy Group joint municipal gas agency), the Clinton-Newberry Natural Gas Authority, the City of Orangeburg Department of Public Works, and other smaller systems around its service territory.

Industrial Customers. In addition to SCPC's sale for resale customers, the Company also served approximately 50 direct industrial customers during the review period. These were industrial gas users that were connected directly to

SCPC's facilities. Examples of major direct industrial customers of SCPC were Eastman Chemical Company, through its Voridian Division, in Calhoun County, several textile plants operated by Milliken & Company in the Upstate, Smurfit-Stone Container in Florence, Nucor Steel in Berkeley County and Darlington County, BP-Amoco in Charleston, and the Bridgestone Firestone plant in Aiken.

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Also included in this industrial service category was the service SCPC provided to its customers who operated gas-fired electric generation facilities. SCPC served Progress Energy's gas-fired generation stations at Robinson Plant in Hartsville, Columbia Energy's generation facilities in Calhoun County, Duke Power's generation at Buzzards' Roost in Greenwood County, and several gas-fired peaking units owned by SCE&G.

ON WHAT TERMS DID SCPC PROVIDE SERVICE TO ITS SALE FOR RESALE CUSTOMERS?

SCPC served its sale for resale customers under contracts that specified the daily quantities of gas that SCPC had committed to deliver on a firm basis to meet the customer's peak winter demand. Customers paid a fixed monthly demand charge for each dekatherm of contract demand that they asked SCPC to stand ready to serve.

Under these firm contracts, SCPC provided both the delivery of the gas and the gas commodity itself as a single bundled service. To meet its merchant obligation under these contracts, SCPC purchased gas supplies, and related

upstream transportation and storage services in interstate markets. SCPC then used these assets (and its own system) to deliver gas supplies to its customers. Under the standard sale for resale contracts, customers paid for the gas they consumed based on the price SCPC had paid for that gas and the transportation and storage charges related to that gas.

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SCPC also provided sale for resale customers with interruptible service, which they used principally to provide interruptible service to industrial customers located on their systems. However, as a general matter, SCPC's service to its sale for resale customers was characterized by firm service obligations for which customers paid a fixed monthly demand charge. In his pre-filed direct testimony, Mr. Conard, who is SCPC's Assistant Controller, provides a more detailed explanation of how these contracts worked and how SCPC computed and accounted for the charges under them.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE COMPANY'S ISP-R PROGRAM.

The ISP-R program was the principal mechanism that SCPC used to retain competitive industrial loads. It was initially authorized in Order No. 83-222 and reaffirmed in every annual PGA proceeding in the intervening 23 years. The program had been consistently upheld as beneficial for the system and all its customers.

The ISP-R allowed SCPC to quote competitive gas prices to its interruptible customers on a month-to-month basis to allow SCPC to compete with

alternative fuels. Under the ISP-R program, SCPC was allowed to allocate specific gas supply purchases to these sales to meet competitive prices.

WHAT WERE THE BENEFITS OF THE ISP-R PROGRAM?

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During the review period, the ISP-R continued to provide a degree of operational and cost stability for the firm market that could not be met by any other means. The ISP-R allowed SCPC to maintain competitive sales to industrial customers with alternative fuel sources by allocating available gas supplies to them at prices that competed with their alternative fuels. Through this mechanism, SCPC was able to make sales to interruptible customers that otherwise might not be made. The ISP-R also gave SCPC the flexibility to curtail the interruptible customers to satisfy firm customer demands when necessary. This arrangement promoted the more efficient use of SCPC's system and helped recover a portion of SCPC's fixed costs through industrial sales, costs that would otherwise be paid by the firm customers. In addition, by retaining service to interruptible customers through the ISP-R, SCPC had more flexibility and could purchase larger volumes of gas supply each month. Through the ISP-R program, SCPC was able to purchase supplies at the beginning of the month for use by interruptible customers that may become available to firm customers as firm demand increased with increasing cold weather. When firm market demands increased significantly, SCPC's priority-of-service curtailment plan allowed SCPC to curtail the interruptible customers and make lower-cost gas purchased earlier in the month available for immediate use by firm customers. In sum, the ISP-R provided for pricing flexibility, enhanced system reliability, and contributed to system revenues and price stability.

Q. PLEASE PROVIDE THE COMMISSION WITH AN UPDATE REGARDING THE COMPLETED MERGER BETWEEN SCPC AND SCG.

A.

After the Company's June 2004 public announcement of the intention to merge SCG into SCPC to form a single interstate natural gas transportation company, management began meeting with customers to discuss details of the merger plan. Confidential settlement discussions resulted in a filing by SCG and SCPC on February 27, 2006 of an application requesting that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") approve an offer of settlement negotiated with the customer group and grant the authorizations necessary to permit the merger of SCG into SCPC to form a single, integrated interstate pipeline operated under FERC jurisdiction and to be called Carolina Gas Transmission Corporation or CGTC. None of SCPC's customers contested the settlement, and the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff filed comments with FERC in support of the proposed merger.

On July 20, 2006, FERC approved the application of SCG and SCPC and permitted the merger of SCG into SCPC to form a single, integrated interstate pipeline to be operated under the jurisdiction of FERC. SCPC's last day of providing intrastate services was October 31, 2006. On the following day of

November 1, 2006, the merger was consummated and CGTC began operating as an interstate pipeline under FERC jurisdiction.

Q. WHAT ARE YOU REQUESTING OF THE COMMISSION IN THIS 4 PROCEEDING?

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A.

During the period under review, the Company prudently managed its business operations and appropriately recovered its gas costs and purchased its gas supplies. Therefore, on behalf of SCPC, I respectfully request that the Commission find that SCPC recovered its gas costs for the period under review consistent with its tariff and Commission orders and that it purchased its gas supplies in a prudent and reasonable manner.

Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY REQUEST RELATED TO SCPC'S TARIFF, RATES AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE CURRENTLY ON FILE WITH THE COMMISSION?

Yes. The tariff, rates and terms and conditions of service on file with the Commission are no longer effective and no services are currently being rendered or have been rendered since October 31, 2006 under the intrastate tariff, rates and terms and conditions of service. CGTC does not provide any intrastate services and its interstate services are regulated by FERC and are provided pursuant to those tariffs, rates and terms and conditions on file with and approved by FERC. Therefore, the Company respectfully requests that the Commission cancel the tariff, rates and terms and conditions of record when it issues its final order in this

l proceeding.

2 Q. DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCLUDING COMMENTS?

3 Yes. This proceeding is believed to be the Company's final proceeding A. before this Commission for the purpose of addressing gas cost recovery, 4 purchasing practices, intrastate service issues or any other issue. This proceeding 5 thus brings to an end over 50 years of jurisdictional oversight and regulation by 6 this Commission. The Company appreciates the professional and fair manner 7 employed by the Commission in exercising this oversight and wishes to take this 8 9 opportunity to say thank you for the professionalism and fairness shown time and 10 again over more than a half century of intrastate regulation.

11 Q. DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR DIRECT TESTIMONY?

12 A. Yes, it does.